

McGill reporter

Multi-discipline Studies Programme approved

A Multi-Discipline Studies Programme to take place this summer has been approved by the Academic Policy Committee and the Principal's Office. It will involve some twenty-five undergraduates and twelve faculty members in a two-part research and learning experience in Montreal, from June 1 to September 15. It will also recommend to the University a future course for urban studies at McGill.

The first phase of the programme will add the undergraduates to ongoing research in Montreal being conducted by seven faculty members. As "urban studies assistants" they will serve in a variety of capacities — as field interviewers, action programme assistants, and library researchers — for three months. The projects range from a neighbourhood organizing and animation programme in NDG, through the computer analysis of internal migration in the Montreal area, to the development of community professional relationships in an architect's office. Students will be paid for this part of the Programme.

The second phase will be a Seminar in Urban Montreal, to be held during the first two weeks of September. Distinguished students of Montreal's urban process and problems will be invited as guests, as well as researchers presently at all the universities in the city. Past and current research will be reviewed and discussed in a general stock-taking of present knowledge of the city. An evaluation of summer action programmes at other universities will also be made. On the basis of these resources, and the discussions during the Seminar, student and faculty participants in the Programme will report to the University on the possibilities for future urban studies at McGill, either in the summer or year-round.

Undergraduates involved in the programme will participate in an introductory meeting and monthly discussions groups, and at the end of the Programme each student will write an evaluation of his summer's work.

Student participants will be chosen by the individual faculty researcher on the basis of their performance in relevant courses, and of their suitability for the particular project. Undergraduates who think they may qualify and who would like to be considered should contact one of the following faculty members immediately:

R. Krohn (Sociology); K. Haynes (Geography); B. Green-Wooten (Geography or P. Foggin who is also in the Geography department); E. Winter (Education); S. Goldbloom (School of Social Work); and D. Aronson (Anthropology).

Faculty and other members of the McGill community are invited to contribute to the work of the Programme in the summer and in the September Seminar. For further information, call Professor Dan Aronson, Department of Anthropology, 392-5181.

special meeting of senate tonight

Senate will meet in special session tonight, 7:00 p.m. in the Council Room of the Leacock Building, to lift from the table and consider the Nominating Committee report of March 5 concerning the appointment of Deans and a Vice-Principal. The meeting is also taking place to complete consideration of the Committee's report to the April 16 meeting. An important item from this report is the appointment of Senate representatives to the Joint Committee to Maintain a Continuing Review of University Government.

The next regular meeting of Senate is scheduled for Wednesday, April 30, 2:20 p.m. in the Leacock Council Room.

Gray hearings likely to extend beyond April

by Stuart Gilman

Yesterday marked completion of 12 full days of the Stanley Gray Arbitration Hearings which began March 26. The hearings will go into extraordinary session this Sunday, beginning at 2:30 p.m. Arrangements have been made for Sunday's session to go into the late evening if it should be deemed desirable.

At time of publication, however, there seemed to be some doubt that the Sunday session would take place due to problems with travel arrangements for the Arbitration Committee members.

Because of prior commitments Professors Noel Mailloux and André Morel will be leaving Montreal next week. Tentative arrangements have been made for the Arbitration to be completed in mid-July.

Robert Hajaly, president of the McGill Students' Society, is still on the stand. He is being cross-examined by Peter Laing, counsel for the University.

In a surprise move on Tuesday, Mr. Hajaly introduced the first part of a 10,000 word statement entitled "Testimony Re: Hearing of Stanley Gray." This 25 page document is, according to Mr. Hajaly an in-depth analysis of the government of McGill during the past year; it is accompanied by 33 supporting documents. Seven of these have not been admitted.

Hajaly told the Reporter that he prepared his document to facilitate and clarify his testimony which by necessity must be highly complex. Mr. Laing generally accepted Mr. Hajaly's documentation, but he reserved the right to rebut at a later date anything which appeared there and if necessary to call witnesses for this purpose.

Yesterday, the Committee accepted the second part of the Hajaly document with the qualification that Mr. Gray was undertaking to agree substantially with the views expressed in it.

The chairman of the Arbitration Committee, Walter Tarnapolski, speaking to this point, said that the acceptance into evidence of documents reflecting the views

of Mr. Gray was justifiable inasmuch as the Committee would not have to hear in any great length Mr. Gray on these points; that used properly these documents could save a great deal of time.

Mr. Gray commented that arguments justifying his political views are absolutely essential if the tribunal is to make any meaningful judgement.

If the cross-examination of Hajaly is completed in time, Stanley Gray will begin his testimony before the two and a half month recess. However, it seems improbable that this will be possible.

Jacques Desmarais, counsel for Mr. Gray, told the Reporter that he expected his summation to take up a number of days. Similarly, it might be expected that a similar amount of time will be required by the University.

It is also possible that the University may call new witnesses after the defense has completed its case. Mr. Laing, however, has made no comment on this possibility.

To date there are approximately 10 volumes of transcript for the hearings, running to about 1,500 pages. In addition, there are upwards of 2,000 pages of documentary evidence.

Witnesses who have appeared on behalf of the defense thus far are Professor Samuel Noumoff of the Department of Economics and Political Science; Harry Cowen, graduate student and president of the Political Science Association; Ian Hyman, vice-president (external) of the Students' Society; Marsha Taubenhaus of the Radical Students' Alliance; Robert Chodos, editorial writer of the McGill Daily; and Ely Albino, reporter for the Canadian University Press.

It is not possible at this juncture, under present circumstances, to forecast when the Committee will be able to bring in a judgement. As is to be expected, all of the participants are beginning to show signs of stress.

AUCC PREPARES TO MEET "CONTEMPORARY THREATS"

The conception of academic freedom contained in the Canadian Association of University Teachers guideline "is inadequate to protect the integrity of the university community as well as the freedom of the individual."

This opinion was expressed in Ottawa recently during a press conference held by the board of directors of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.

The AUCC directors issued a statement saying that the basic assumption in the CAUT conception of academic tenure was that all threats to academic freedom came from outside the university or from governing bodies or university administrators.

"In recent years we have seen that determined minorities within the university, of either students or staff, can attempt to impose their will on the academic majority and are prepared to use disruptive tactics or even violence to defeat the process of dialogue and persuasion on which academic freedom depends," the statement says.

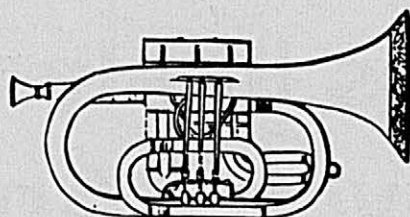
"It had become clear," the statement

continues, "that there is an equal need now to protect the university institution as a whole, as well as the professor individually, from some of the contemporary threats to academic freedom."

The AUCC directors paid tribute to the fact that the CAUT, since its conception, had been "rightly concerned" to protect the freedom of individual members of the university teaching staffs from threats to their academic freedom organized from outside the university or through university governing bodies or their administrators.

"It is with this in mind that it has drawn up a document 'Policy Statement on Academic Appointments and Tenure' to ensure that unpopular academic points of view do not result in lack of job security or lack of proper promotion."

On account of "contemporary threats," however, the AUCC is now engaged in attempting to develop a set of guidelines to tenure "which will adequately meet contemporary circumstances and we hope very much to consult with CAUT in ensuring that both the individual and institution are adequately protected."



vermont symposium on contemporary music: the musicians had a good time

by Steven Freygood

Some friends on the staff of the Museum of Fine Arts are convinced that if the museum burned down tonight the public wouldn't care: friends in the Société de Musique Contemporaine are also discouraged; Radio McGill, despite its high ratings, may stop broadcasting concerts because of the indifference of the musical community, or go off the air entirely because of the indifference of McGill staff and students; nobody writes letters to newspapers anymore; nobody listens to the CBC or writes to comment on CBC programming; audiences clap laconically for everything good or bad and bravo the most mediocre of performances. How many of the staff of the Faculty of Music, I wonder, can claim to have done anything to promote the performance of music in Montreal? With a few very active exceptions, you are content to criticise, do the work you are paid to do, and take advantage of the artistic projects others have established or are establishing. You are overfed and your indifference is appalling. The world is a huge television set; you have no idea how it works and are content to sit in front of it munching Fritos. Canadians are lazy and stuffy!

This was my frame of mind when I left for the Vermont Symposium on contemporary music on Friday April 18. The University of Vermont is located in Burlington about eighty miles from Montreal in rocky, hilly country which is better for tourists than farming. Burlington has a population of 45,000 and the university, devoted largely to medicine and agriculture, has a student body of about 5,000. Vermonters are the embodiment of what we call a New England Yankee (Other New Englanders call Vermonters Yankees and Vermonters call a Yankee anyone who eats pie for breakfast.) They are friendly, hard-working, quick-witted, and very down to earth. One Vermonter assured me however, that they tend to be totally disinterested in what the rest of the world is doing. Not that they are hostile to new ideas, but rather they can't understand what these ideas have to do with them. It was absurd. There I was in a green, practical country going to a concert of new music. Obviously the Music department was trying to educate the local populace to the idea of modern music. In

that conclusion I was totally wrong. Certainly the turnout was small, about 300, but that is average for McGill Faculty Fridays which have good publicity and a large public to draw on. The audience was attentive, unself-conscious, and appeared very discerning in its approval or disapproval of the new works. If it hadn't been raining more would have turned up for most seemed to be townspeople though the symposium was aimed at a university audience.

When I commented on the high quality of the choir and chamber orchestra I was surprised to learn that many of them were also recruited from the Burlington area. This orchestra managed to prepare the rather difficult "Synthesis for Orchestra and Electronic Sound" by Otto Luening in just one and a half rehearsals (this excellent group was made up of students, local amateurs, and a few faculty members). The work itself was not very impressive. It was difficult to tell what the synthesis was supposed to be for the orchestra and tape played separately though they seemed to share common material. Like many new works, this piece suffered from poorly proportioned sections. The only other experimental composition on the program was "metamusic," a very dull theatre piece by Toshiro Mayazumi. It consisted of meaningless gestures, the occasional note, and by some trick of acoustics the sound of a low-flying airplane. Certainly the worst piece on the program was a work for chorus and organ by Gardner Read. Among his other accomplishments Mr. Read has published a book, "A Thesaurus of Orchestral Devices." His work exploited every cliché of 20th century modal writing. He is one of those composer-theorists who is listed in musical who's whos as "distinguished." That Vermont audience was bored and unimpressed by fake sentimentality.

I was very impressed by the twelve-tone work of the young composer Thomas Read who is on the teaching staff of the University of Vermont. Although I do not like systems of composition I always admire an artist who can manipulate the mysteries of serial writing and also produce sounds which are evocative. Although this work for flute and piano was too uniform in texture,

the composer also recognized his shortcomings. I hope we hear more of his music.

I did not realise how delicate and beautiful the "Vier Lieder" of Anton Webern were until I heard them performed at this concert. Perhaps they can be done here.

The highlight of the evening was a performance of an early Schoenberg choral work "Friede auf Erde." The University of Vermont Choral Union was completely relaxed, articulate, and expressive in this difficult chromatic work.

It was absurd. Both the audience and performers were treating the concert not as new music but as music good and bad. I felt pompous and stuffy. There was the chairman of the music department talking to me excitedly about the symposium and Morton Feldman in one breath and his lawnmower in the next. The staff of the university radio station were broadcasting the concert as a matter of course. The musicians, many of them looking like they were right off the farm, were relaxed and cheerful. Even when I asked the most incisive questions about the school and its musical life no one became angry or defensive or even cautious. Something was wrong.

Then I hit on it. They were having fun! They didn't care what prestige they had. They were enjoying themselves. The result was a relaxed atmosphere which I have seldom seen at any Montreal musical event. We are pretentious even when we try to be informal. We are afraid to show our feelings in front of each other because it would be unprofessional.

The isolation of Burlington is an illusion. It is an example of the development of what McLuhan calls the "Global Village." It is true that they cannot afford many live concerts or plays or poetry readings, but radio and television make up for this lack. With only one television station they still have access to commercial and educational programming from New York and Boston through cable services. Through the university radio station they have access to the best programming from these centres and Canada as well. In fact, after talking to several students and staff on the campus, I found them better informed about the arts and politics than most McGill students I might pick in the same way.

INDO-CANADIAN INSTITUTE ESTABLISHED

The governments of India and Canada have announced the establishment of the Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, which will support and promote further developments in scholarly work in all branches of Indian studies.

The new Institute's principal activities will be to provide fellowships for persons residing in Canada to conduct research in India in the social sciences and humanities; to acquire Indian publications for scholarly use in Canada; and to encourage the development of Indian studies in Canadian centres of higher learning.

Fellowships in the humanities and social sciences are available to all qualified scholars who are regular members of the teaching staff and to students who are registered in Ph. D. programs of recognized Canadian universities and colleges. Pre-doctoral fellowships will normally be for a period of 12 months with possible extension of up to 12 months. Postdoctoral fellowships will normally be for a maximum of 12 months. Two types of fellowships are offered:

(1) Senior fellowships — for established scholars normally resident in Canada. Maximum value: Rupee equivalent of \$12,000 for a one-year period. Applications for short-term grants will also be considered.

(2) Junior fellowships — for qualified graduate students wishing to conduct research in India as partial fulfilment of the

requirements for doctoral degrees in Canadian institutions. Value: the Rupee equivalent of \$6,000 for a one-year period.

A fellowship may be used only in India.

Deadline for applications: November 1. Awards will be announced four months later.

Address enquiries about the Institute and / or fellowships to The President, The Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, McGill University, 3437 Peel St., Montreal 112, P.Q.

Queen's Gazette
Monday, April 14, 1969



MANAGEMENT COURSES OFFERED

Four seven-week courses toward McGill's Diploma in Management will be offered beginning May 12, by the Centre for Continuing Education.

This plan should help students to complete the programme in three years rather than the previously required four, according to Professor David N. Robertson, Associate Director (Business and Management) of the Centre.

Students may register for one course only as the work load is heavy.

The courses are: Business Statistics, Managerial Accounting, Business and Industrial Psychology, and Data Processing and Computers. Professor Robertson estimates an enrolment of about 60 in each.

Original plans of offering the courses two evenings a week have been changed after a survey showed prospective students found this inconvenient. Now classes will be held Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings with the Psychology course also meeting Tuesdays.

Students already registered in the programme are asked to apply by mail to the

Centre. New students must apply in person with proof of graduation with high standing from an approved university. Students expecting to graduate this year may also apply. Dates for new applications are April 28-30. There are about 1,200 students already registered in the programme.

MEDICAL FACULTY CONVOCATION

The Medical Faculty will hold its own convocation this year, in Moyse Hall at 4:00 p.m. May 15. The graduating class, numbering 114, will be addressed by Principal Robertson, and degrees will be conferred by the Chancellor. No honorary degrees are to be awarded. According to the convocation programme, there were 122 graduates last spring.

BSW DEGREE IN 1969

Beginning with the 1969-70 academic year, the Faculty of Arts and Science, through the McGill University School of Social Work, will inaugurate an under graduate programme of professional studies in social work,

leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Social Work (BSW). The BSW Degree Course, to be completed in the third and fourth years of university studies, will have the following principal educational objectives:

1. to prepare students for professional practice in any one of a range of social service positions. (It is expected that the BSW degree will represent the point of admission into the Corporation of Professional Social Workers of the Province of Quebec and/or the Canadian Association of Social Workers.)
2. to prepare selected students for entry into more specialized professional studies at the graduate level.

In 1969-70, admission to the BSW programme will be open to third year students who have achieved a second class standing in their second year courses. Before entering the third year, the student normally should have taken selected introductory courses in the social and psychological sciences.

Students who are now completing their second year and who are interested in entering the BSW degree course, in September 1969, are advised to make applications to the School of Social Work, 3506 University Street, before June 1st, 1969. Further information may be obtained by contacting Professor Myer Katz, at the School of Social Work, telephone number 392-5051 or 392-5040.

CENTRE FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION TO GIVE LANGUAGE COURSES

For the first time, this year the McGill Centre for Continuing Education is offering a series of language courses, concentrated in eight weeks, starting May 1. The largest number of classes will be offered in English as a second language, with eighteen sections ranging from beginners' to advanced level. Courses in French at all levels, from beginners' to advanced, will be given, as well as a beginners' course in Italian and in Spanish.

Each course will consist of 16 sessions of 2½ hours each, held twice a week on Mondays and Thursdays at 7 p.m. The number of students in each class is limited. Registration for the courses will take place on the third floor of the Administration Building at the following times:

April 25, from 9 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.

April 28, 29, 30, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. and from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

For further information, telephone 392-4901, or 392-5244.

le devoir editorial march 26

McGill must remain as it is: ryan

Despite the fact that the number of groups supporting the demonstration scheduled for Friday evening outside the McGill gates is hardly impressive, the issue that the demonstrators are raising before the McGill administrators and the general public is both current and important.

They aim to make McGill a French-language university. Today, this wish is shared by a very unrepresentative few. Tomorrow, it may be shared by a more representative number. Therefore, the question of McGill and its future must be examined immediately.

The fate of a particular institution is always debatable, even if it has symbolic value. Only yesterday, people believed that the Quebec classical colleges would last eternally. Just look at what remains of them today. Therefore, it is not the particular case of McGill, but rather a more fundamental question that must be examined first: is an English-language school system justifiable and useful in Montreal and in the Province of Quebec?

Many groups have already given a negative reply to this question. Convinced that the English-language school system is a cancerous growth as far as the French-speaking majority is concerned, they feel that the only way to guarantee the rise of this majority is to regroup all the students in a unified French-language system throughout the schools, colleges and universities.

Our stand on this issue is that the English-speaking elements are just as much a part of the Quebec society as the French-speaking elements, that their numbers give them a right to a school system based on their own language and culture, and moreover, that their claims are justified by an old and respectable tradition which has always honored Quebec.

In greater Montreal alone, there were five hundred thousand English-speaking citizens in 1961. Today, they probably number about six hundred thousand. They pay taxes just as everyone else does. It is only normal that they be given the right to school facilities in their own language.

When the Quebec Government covers a part of or all the expenses for an English-language school system, it is not doing Anglophones a favor. By giving them back in the form of services a portion of the taxes they pay to the public treasury, the

Government is only giving them a fair deal. The theories of Stan Gray and others, claiming that the taxes French-speaking people pay finance McGill and the English-language institutions, are outright lies. To the extent that the Anglophones, with a higher level of income, pay more taxes than the Francophones, it is far more likely that the exact opposite is true.

We subscribe to the idea of respecting two cultures and two principal languages in education. According to us, this attitude seems fair. In Montreal, there is no other way towards real progress than by the free and open acceptance of the co-existence of the two communities. To agree with this objective is to accept that McGill, as the first and principal English-language institution of higher learning, remains what it is.

Having firmly established this objective, there are still many practical problems to face.

For example, there are those who claim that, putting aside the question of whether they have a right to exist or not, McGill and the other English-language universities still receive a greater portion of the direct or indirect government grants than the French-language institutions. It has also been said that, considering the fact that the French-speaking community is behind the times in the field of education, the English-language institutions would be unduly favoured if the rules of absolute equality in strict mathematical terms were applied.

These are the sort of questions which make one deplore that people haven't yet seen the light after so many years of discussion. We have been inundated from all sides with statistics and statements which, depending upon their source, are either aimed at proving that McGill receives too fair a treatment, or else that McGill's treatment is extremely unfair.

It seems as if we are still far from the actual facts. A distinguished university member, who recently participated in the study of university budgets, informed us the other day that the university administrators had not yet come to a definite agreement on the exact definition of terms such as regular student, full-time student, full-time professor, university-level student, etc. The first step to be taken as

soon as possible, is to gain general acceptance of consistent definitions which are the very basis for determining university budgets and grants in the future.

A similar problem exists with this concept of "rattrapage." Some feel that by using this magic word they can justify their stand. It is not a serious approach; taken literally, it could lead to disgraceful waste. Instead, while recognizing this goal of "rattrapage" as a priority issue, it should be rigorously defined, planned with precision, and put into practice according to the available human resources. Taking research as a specific example, denouncing McGill's advance will not automatically allow the French-language universities to make up for lost time. The Parent Commission once stated that it would be ridiculous to hold an institution back, in order to allow others to catch up with the times: this statement still holds true.

It is the Quebec Government, and not McGill, which is responsible for the final decision concerning university budgets and grants. If the Quebec Government behaves in a weak or unjust manner, it is the guilty party and not a specific university. In our opinion, considerable progress has been made in the past few years towards a more dynamic and realistic rendering of justice. Wouldn't it be more constructive to continue in this direction?

The controversy of the past few years has had one beneficial result: showing that McGill, being situated right in the heart of a society with a strong French-speaking majority, cannot afford to rely on its English traditions and behave exactly as if it were located in Toronto or Vancouver.

Maintaining the English character of McGill is essential in the name of equity. It is also essential because the existence of an English-language institution of higher learning in Montreal offers innumerable advantages to the French-speaking people themselves.

None of these considerations, however, takes away from the necessity for McGill to be more fully integrated into the Quebec society, to participate more intensely in its life and concerns, to collaborate more actively in the achievement of its projects. In the past, several McGill personalities have played an active role in the evolution of Quebec: Dr. Monroe, a prominent mem-

ber of the Parent Commission, is undoubtedly one of the best known. But the list of illustrious members of McGill who have taken part in purely Quebec-oriented projects is far too short for McGill to rest on its laurels to any great degree.

It is essential that the administrators, professors and students of McGill undertake a strict reappraisal of this matter. Michael Oliver and Laurier LaPierre have recently proposed certain possible ways and means by which McGill could become a more integral part of Quebec life. Of course, McGill, through this integration, should also aim at a better-balanced representation of the general social and human facets of a modern Quebec.

As Laurier LaPierre so aptly put it, McGill must no longer only be in Quebec but be of Quebec. Judging from the opinions expressed by its highest authorities McGill seems more and more prepared to move in this direction. Who could honestly believe that this approach is not infinitely preferable to the one proposed by a Stan Gray or a Raymond Lemieux?

The present campaign against McGill is based mainly on the so-called lack of university openings for the thousands of CEGEP students about to graduate. The Minister of Education, Mr. Jean-Guy Cardinal, has just recently knocked down this argument. He has stated that in September, the French-language universities can easily accommodate all the CEGEP graduates with the qualifications required to continue their studies.

If Mr. Cardinal's statement is true, what then is Friday's demonstration all about, if not only a vast, demagogical, blackmailing operation aimed more at confusing the issue and spreading disorder than at trying to shed light on a complex problem?

If the organizations which plan to demonstrate on Friday would honestly say how many members each one of them represents and what kind of consultation took place in each group, it would soon be obvious that in terms of democracy, these people have nothing, absolutely nothing, to teach others.

Claude Ryan

McLennan Library revamps reserve book policy

by Pamela Sadler

The aim of the McLennan Library Reserve Book Policy is primarily to create a more effective reserve collection which will provide improved service to both faculty and students. A thorough study was undertaken to determine the consequences of placing materials on reserve and the manner in which these materials were being used once they were placed on reserve. Based upon past experience and present labor available we were able to forecast just how many titles could be processed and ready for use in the 1969-1970 academic year. The relationships between these factors and the resulting conclusions led to the formulation of the new policy.

The number of lists received for the 1968-1969 academic year came close to 450. The breakdown as to when these were received appears in figure 1. In addition to placing new titles on reserve it is also

very important to release to the general collection those titles no longer needed for courses. This alone amounted to 2,406 titles. Many new lists were received in May before the deadline, but we continued to receive lists well on into February and even March, after the data for the study had been collected. A great number of lists were submitted after courses were well under way, as illustrated again in figure 1. One list for a first term course was received at the end of November when the course was almost over. Several lists were received after Christmas for full year courses which had begun in September.

Once lectures begin in the fall the Reserves staff must return to circulation duties and the labor available to process new lists diminishes greatly. At this time all efforts should be concentrated on processing lists for second term courses.

The problem of late and often lengthy lists exposes another difficulty. The May and September deadlines are set in order to provide some degree of assurance that those items not already in the library, or for which a sufficient number of copies are not available, can be ordered, catalogued, processed and placed on reserve before the students need them. In 1968-1969 a total of 964 titles had to be ordered because they were not in the library, and a much larger number of added copies of other titles also had to be ordered. Figure 2 shows that in the second week of October we received the greatest number of titles which were N.I.L. (not in library) amounting to 110 titles in one week. Allowing time for bibliographic searching, ordering, cataloguing and processing for reserves, it is very unlikely that any of these titles would be available before January. Titles which were not in the library were still

being submitted, and assigned to students on reading lists, well on into February.

At the time when this study was undertaken, a total of 9,048 titles and 17,000 volumes were on reserve. (The term 'volumes' here means the actual physical volume of a book, and accounts for multiple copies of titles.) In order to determine the patterns of usage of reserve materials, 32 lists which had over 50 titles each were checked for circulation statistics. The results appear in figure 3.

In these lists there were a total of 4,543 volumes of which 3,761 volumes, or 82.8 per cent of the total, circulated less than ten times since September, 1968. Perhaps more startling is the figure of 1,346 copies which never circulated.

At this point it would seem appropriate to note that it costs ten dollars per title, \$20.00 for titles N.I.L., to place books on reserve. For just these 32 lists, \$13,460.00 was spent to place books on reserve which never circulated. On those same 32 lists only 17.2 per cent of the volumes accounted for 70.9 per cent of the circulation. In addition to the high cost in dollars involved in placing a book on reserve, there are also other serious consequences. Once placed on reserve the loan period is restricted from two weeks to two days or even two hours, and there are no immediate renewals. This is extremely aggravating to those needing the materials for research. Also reserve materials are restricted to a fairly limited segment of the total library users, for the reason that these materials are expected to be in heavy demand and required readings for the students in the courses for which they were requested. Analysis of the circulation statistics for these courses, and for a few other courses randomly selected, show that there are seldom more than ten or fifteen titles which circulate a reasonable number of times to warrant placing them on reserve. The circulation statistics for materials on lists for the relatively small graduate courses were very low.

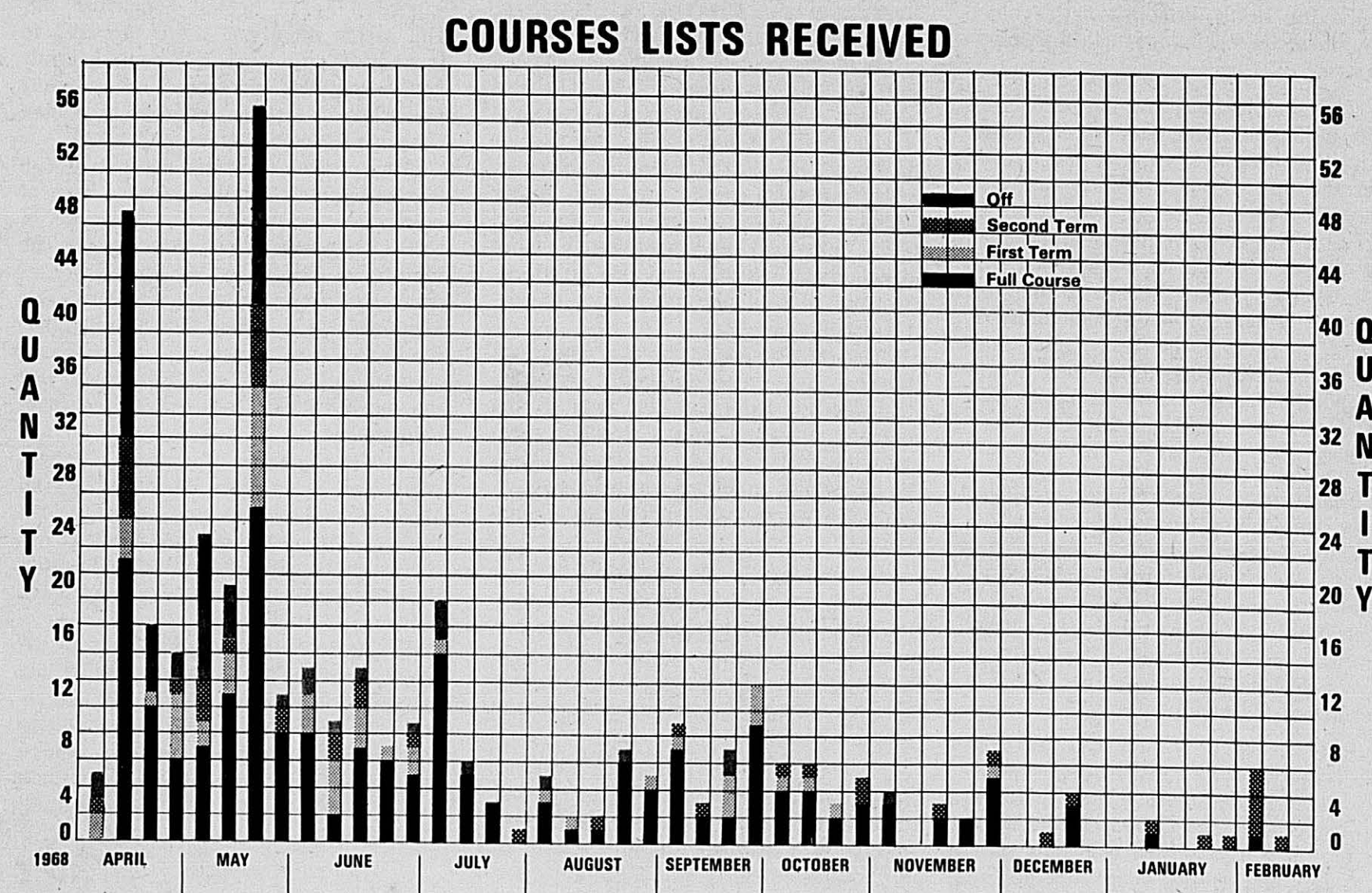
Recent circulation statistics for McLennan Library seem to indicate that library usage is changing in nature since the introduction of open stacks. General circulation statistics increased about 9 percent in February as compared to the same period a year ago. Reserve circulation statistics were 15 percent lower for this period, and shelving in the open stacks increased 25 percent. This last figure indicates that students are browsing and using the general collection much more than before. Often, if the one book they are looking for is not there, they will find several other alternatives on the same shelf. This approach is not possible when they request an item at the reserve circulation desk.

Based upon present efficiencies and the labor available, figure 4 shows the relationship between the workload and labor forecast. During the summer (May 6 to September 16) there are 360 hours per week available for processing lists. During the rest of the year when the majority of the staff must return to circulation duties, there are only 141 hours per week available for processing lists. Figure 4 shows that, given a workload equal to that received in 1968-69, by the second week in September, when classes start and the labor available drops off, we will already be 1,500 hours behind on processing lists. Because of the large volume of late lists received after this date, the backlog will increase, and by the end of October we will be 3,000 hours behind. From this point on the lines remain constantly far apart.

figure 1

CIRCULATION	VOLUMES	% TOTAL VOLUMES	CIRCULATION OF COPIES	% TOTAL CIRCULATION	CUMULATIVE CIRCULATION	% OF TOTAL
0	1346	29.6	0	0	0	0
1	583	12.8	583	2.0	583	2.0
2	483	10.6	966	3.3	1549	5.3
3	349	7.7	1047	3.6	2596	8.9
4	258	5.7	1032	3.5	3228	12.4
5	218	4.8	1090	3.7	4718	16.1
6	180	4.0	1080	3.7	5798	19.8
7	118	2.6	826	2.8	6624	22.6
8	118	2.6	944	3.2	7568	25.8
9	108	2.4	972	3.3	8540	29.1
SUB TOTAL	3761	82.8	8540	29.1	8540	29.1
TOTAL VOLUMES: 4543					TOTAL CIRCULATION: 29,144	

figure 2



Phrased in another way, we predict that by September 4, 1969 we can have 5,500 titles on reserve, and by January 7, 1970 we can have 7,500 titles on reserve. This would seem reasonable since this is the approximate date on which second term courses begin. Beyond this we do not feel we will be able to serve the students adequately. However, if the number of titles received increases beyond 7,500 the following completion dates may be forecast:-

10,000 "	May 30, 1970
12,500 "	July 25, 1970
15,000 "	September 19, 1970
17,500 "	February 7, 1971

The recommendations which evolved out of this study were presented to the University Libraries Committee and the Arts and Science Library Committee. With

their approval the following policy was adopted on April 11, 1969.

RESERVE POLICY ADOPTED

11 APRIL 1969

1. A book shall be kept on reserve for a course from one year to the next only if it meets the following circulation requirements:
 - (a) 12 times for a volume on reserve for a full course
 - (b) 6 times for a volume on reserve for a half course
2. The criteria for having a reserve list for a course shall be the enrolment in that course — not less than 20 students.

3. Reserve lists shall not exceed a maximum of twenty titles, including addenda. Any list which exceeds this maximum must be discussed with the Reserves Librarian and will be accepted only on the basis of established need.
4. Addenda shall be accepted only when presented on the form specially designed for addenda and will be dealt with in order of date received. Please note that the reserve staff cannot accept any stack book or periodical handed to them to place on reserves as this disrupts the normal flow of lists being processed.
5. Lists should be submitted, preferably typed, in alphabetical order on the forms supplied by the Reserve Books Office.
6. Reserve lists accepted by the Reserve Office will be dealt with strictly in the order in which they are received.

RESERVES EFFICIENCY INCREASED

The growth in numbers of students and professors at McGill has created or emphasized several service problems for the McLennan Library; of these, the question of reserve policy has become somewhat controversial.

At the request of Mr. Crouch, the Director of Libraries, the University Libraries Committee adopted, at its January meeting, a policy which restricted the number of titles on a reserve list to a maximum of twenty. This was designed to reduce an excessive work-load, which was brought about not only by an increase in the number of lists submitted, but also by a strong tendency for the lists to increase in length from year to year.

When the new policy was presented to the Arts and Science Library Committee, it declared the limit of twenty to be unrealistic, and suggested that a limit of thirty-five titles would be more reasonable. The chairman took this proposal to the University Libraries Committee, and was promptly nominated chairman of a sub-committee to re-investigate the problem. The other members of the sub-committee were Mr. P. Aspler, Prof. E.F. Beach, and Mr. Crouch.

The services of the Systems Co-ordinator, Mr. John Williams, were employed to aid the Reserves Department to make a study of the usage of the present reserve system. The result of this study is presented elsewhere in this issue by Mrs. Sadler. When one considers that the purpose of any reserve system is to ensure the availability of a title, which is expected to be in great demand, there can be no doubt that a great deal of effort is being wasted by the insistence on the inclusion of titles which rarely circulate.

An examination of the circulation statistics of individual lists indicates that, with few exceptions, a limit of twenty titles per list is not unreasonable. The sub-committee, the Arts and Science Library Committee, and the University Libraries Committee have adopted the new reserve regulations which appear elsewhere. To deal with exceptional cases, a sub-committee of the Arts and Science Library Committee has been set up to assist Mrs. Sadler; it consists of Profs. P. Buitenhuis and W. Hempel.

No system is perfect, but the new policy represents an attempt to increase the efficiency of the reserves by the employment of a criterion based on usage. No doubt, some people will be unhappy with the change; if so, bear in mind that in terms of salaries alone it costs about ten or eleven dollars to put a title on reserve. A reserve title with insufficient circulation represents wasted money which could have been used to catalogue another acquisition. Do you also suffer from a lack of books which are caught in the backlog?

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the many people who participated in the study. Particular mention should be given to Mr. John Williams, Mr. George McCubbin, Mr. Graham Yates, and Mrs. Louise Bailey of the Systems Department, Mrs. Pamela Sadler and Mrs. Peggy White of the Reserves Department, and Mrs. Raja Dirlik of Circulation.

T.F. Morris
Chairman

Arts & Science Library Committee

figure 3

RESERVES DEPARTMENT WORK LOAD AND LABOUR FORECAST

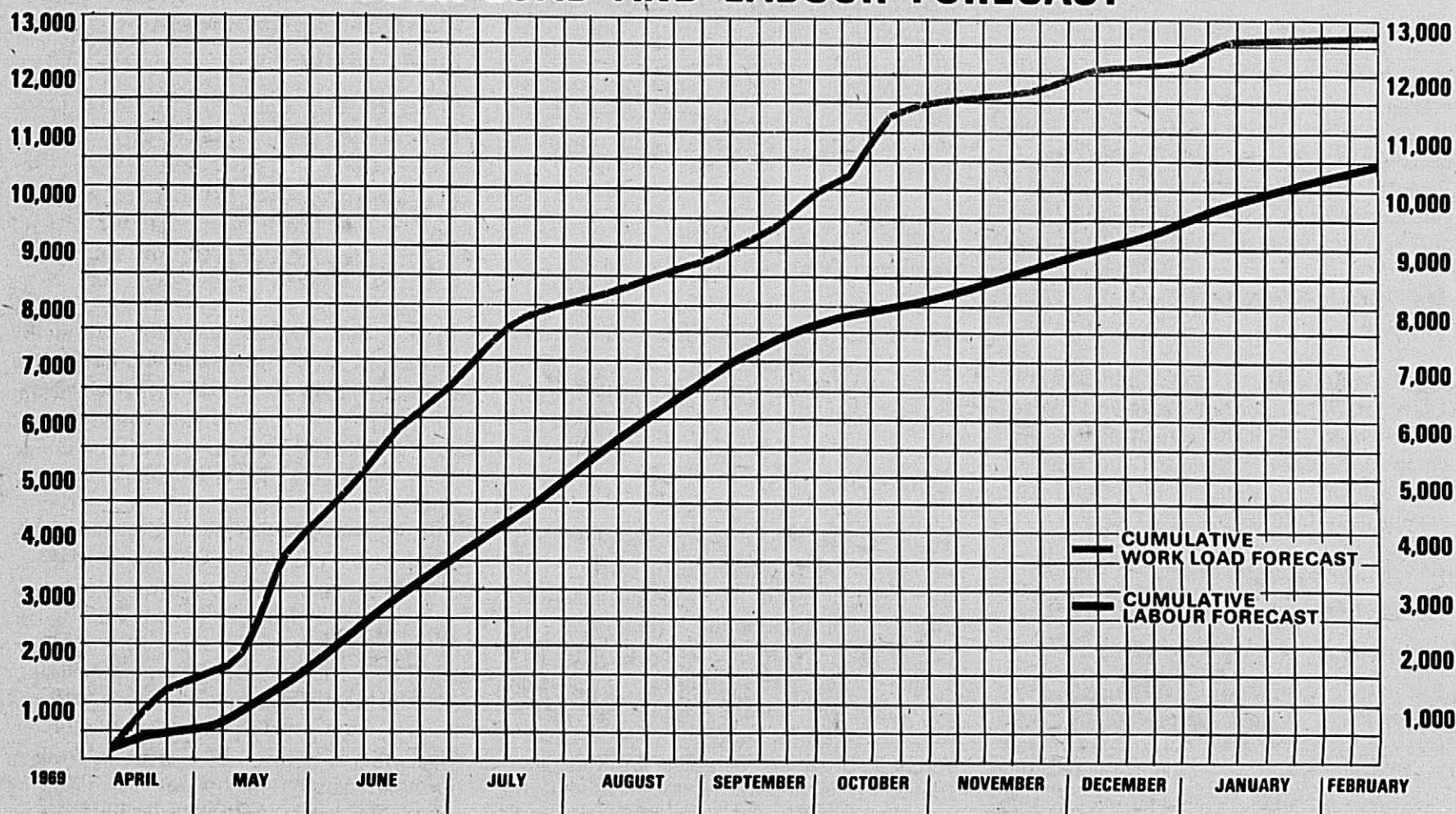
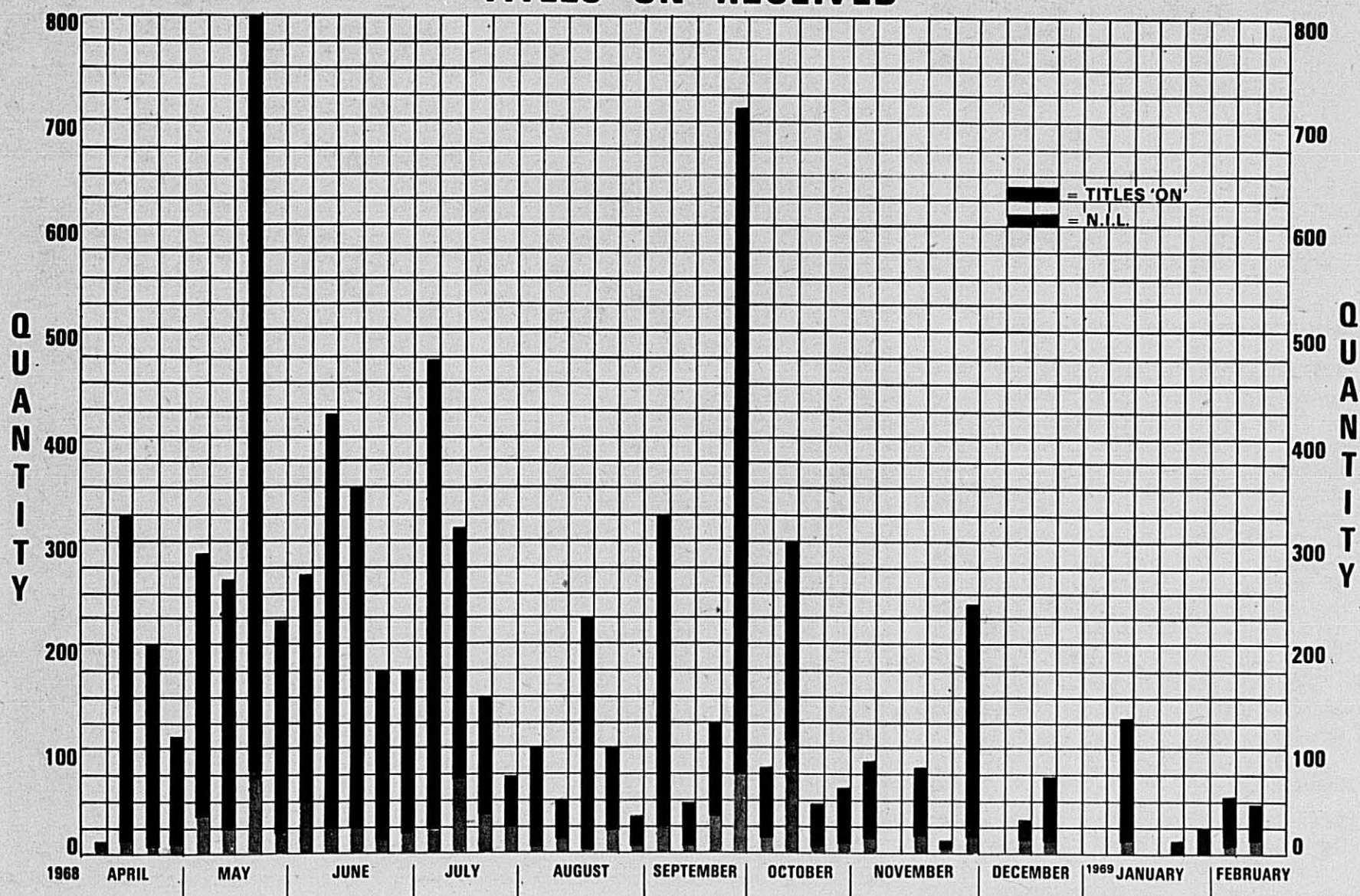


figure 4

TITLES 'ON' RECEIVED



campus

McGill professors to tour France

Six McGill professors will visit universities in France this spring as guests of the French government within the scope of the France-Québec educational exchanges.

They are Leo Yaffe, Department of Chemistry; M. K. Oliver, Vice-Principal (academic); D. V. Bates, Department of Physiology; T. J. F. Pavlasek, Department of Electrical Engineering; P. R. Wallace, Institute of Theoretical Physics; and P. A. Crépeau, Faculty of Law.

Professor Yaffe leaves for France on Saturday and Professors Bates, Pavlasek, and Oliver will be going on May 3. Professor Wallace plans to leave on May 23, while Professor Crépeau's itinerary has yet to be finalized.

The visits will average between two and three weeks.

Other McGill people who have taken part in the France-Québec educational exchanges so far are Albert Tunis, director of the Information Office; Nancy Wolfson, Department of Zoology; A.C. Blackwood, Department of Microbiology at Macdonald College; J. C. Taylor, Department of Mathematics; and R.N. Drummond, Department of Geography.

McGill seminar for nursery school supervisors

Macdonald seminar for nursery school supervisors

The Faculty of Education has invited nursery school supervisors, who cooperated in providing classrooms for student teaching during the past year, to participate with Faculty teaching staff and representatives of the students in a Seminar on May 2. It will take place in the new Catherine White-side Taylor Centre in Baie d'Urfe.

Over 5,000 delegates, representing some 36 scholarly associations and societies, will attend the annual meeting of the Learned Societies at York University, June 1-17.

Facilities of both the Glendon College and York campuses will be made available for the meeting.

SGWU plans

Canadian student film festival

Sir George Williams University's Conservatory of Cinematographic Art is organizing the First Canadian Student Film Festival for this September.

The Festival will enable students from

across Canada to have their films completely judged, with financial support given to those most deserving.

Students are invited to send for further details to C.J. Anstead at the Conservatory of Cinematographic Art, Sir George Williams University, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W. Montréal.

McGill coach resigns

Junior Varsity Football and basketball coach John Rumble has resigned from the Department of Athletics to take up a secondary school teaching position in Ontario. Mr. Rumble has been at McGill for two years.

clinical pastoral education

A 12-week programme of clinical pastoral education will be offered during the summer at the Montreal General Hospital under the auspices of the Association for Clinical Pastoral Education. The Programme will run from June 2 to August 22 and there will be a maximum of six students enrolled.

Kenneth Hare accepts

U of T appointment

Dr. Kenneth Hare, retiring president of the University of British Columbia and former chairman of the McGill Department of Geography, has been appointed professor of geography at the University of Toronto. The appointment takes effect July 1, 1969.

premier symposium international de criminologie comparée à montréal

Le premier symposium international de criminologie comparée qui réunira des spécialistes de diverses disciplines (médecine, droit, psychologie, etc.) venus d'une vingtaine de pays, aura lieu du 30 avril au 3 mai prochain.

Ce symposium a été organisé par le docteur Denis Szabo, directeur du Département de criminologie de l'Université de Montréal.

Notons que l'un des participants à ce symposium est Monsieur John Humphrey, ancien directeur de la section des droits de l'homme des Nations Unies et professeur de droit et de sciences politiques à l'Université McGill.

geological sciences lecture

The Department of Geological Sciences is sponsoring a lecture by Dr. Arnost Dudek on "The Geological Congress in Prague, 1968". The Geological Congress in Prague was prematurely terminated by the Russian takeover of Czechoslovakia on August 21, last year. Dr. Dudek, General Secretary of the 23rd IGC, was one of the organizers of the Congress and was largely responsible for its efficient operation up to the time of the invasion. He is in Montreal to advise the organizing committee of the 24th IGC, which will assemble in Montreal in 1972.

The lecture will be held Monday, April 28th, at 1:30 p.m., Physical Sciences Centre, Room 315.

lost

Small camel-colored purse, left in Currie Gym after exam Saturday, April 19 around 5 p.m. Contents necessary for exam identification. Please return to Miss Paula Elias 747-1817.

coming events

FRIDAY 25

REMEMBER ROUBEN MAMOULIAN FILM FESTIVAL:

"A Kind of Loving", starring Alan Bates and June Ritchie, 6:30 and 9 p.m., L-132, 25 cents.

TUDOR SINGERS CONCERT:

G.F. Handel's oratorio, "Israel in Egypt," directed by Wayne Riddell. Soloists - Betty Doroschuk, soprano; Christina Jones, contralto; Albert Greer, tenor; Jan Simons, bass; Michael Baum, bass. Student admission \$2. 8:15 p.m., Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Sherbrooke and Redpath Streets.

RADIO-CANADA FREE CONCERTS:

Trio Alma (violin, cello, piano). 8:30 p.m., Salle Claude Champagne, 200 Bellingham Road. Admission free, with tickets from Radio Canada.

NOCTURNALS:

U. of M. concert by professors of Faculty of Music (Jean Laurendeau, clarinet; Albert Grenier, piano; Mario Duschenes, flute; Jacques Verdon, violin). Programme: Alban Berg - "Four Pieces for Clarinet and Piano (1930)." Pierre Boulez - "Sonatina for Flute and Piano (Première)." Bruce Mather - "Etude for Solo Clarinet (1962)." André Prévost - "Sonatina for Flute and Piano." 11 to 12 p.m., Grand Salon du Centre Sociale, 2332 Edouard Montpetit. Admission free.

VERDI REPERTORY CINEMA:

Luis Bunuel's "Viridiana," and "The Exterminating Angel," 5380 boul. St. Laurent, 277-4145.

SATURDAY 26

JAPANESE FILM FESTIVAL:

"Hymn to a Tired Man", (Nippon no Seishun) directed by Masaki Kobayashi, with Toshio Kurosawa, Tomoko Marooka, Makoto Fujita. English sub-titles. 8:30 p.m., 3860 St. Urbain, Ciné-Week-End. 274-7534.

REMEMBER ROUBEN MAMOULIAN FILM FESTIVAL:

"Buck Rogers," episodes with Buster Crabbe. 6:30 and 9 p.m., L-132, 50 cents.

SUNDAY 27

THE COFFEE CANTATA:

By J.S. Bach. Sunday Evening Club of the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul. 7:30 p.m., Kildonan Hall, 3419 Redpath Street. Open to all.

VERDI REPERTORY CINEMA

"La Collectionneuse," and "Trans-Europe Express," 5380 boul. St. Laurent. 277-4145.

MONDAY 28

INSTANTHEATRE:

"Salade à la Russe," miscellany of Russian humour, poetry, and music compiled by Michael Solomon. 12:00, 12:40 and 1:20 p.m. Place Ville Marie, 878-2589.

bulletin board

national theatre school application deadline

The deadline for applications to the National Theatre School is May 5, 1969. Candidates who wish to apply for admission to the acting, design or technical courses for the 1969-70 school year should contact the school's office in order to obtain application forms, a list of possible audition scenes for actors, and entrance test instructions for technical candidates. Address: 407 St. Lawrence Blvd., Montreal. Telephone, 861-1897.

sublet

Upper 6½ room apartment in duplex. Janitor services, heating, garage included. Located in Hampstead, near bus route 65. Available July 1, for sublet or new lease. 484-7761.



A KIND OF LOVING

FORUM

oliver vs stevenson: round three

To the Editor:

In his recent letter to the *McGill Reporter* (Vol. 1, No. 33 April 17th, 1969) Dr. Michael Oliver is absolutely right when he says that I have difficulty distinguishing between his academic and administrative roles. His recent proposals, for example, were emitted under his title as Vice-Principal with no effort at discussion by the Faculty or Administration, or apparently even the committee set up to consider these things. They were issued by an official publication of the university in the form of policy, and widely reported in the public press as such. No disclaimers were given by Dr. Oliver to indicate his role at the time, nor has he made any subsequent effort to correct the widespread impression that he has created.

Any high office has restrictions. Although Professor Oliver should be encouraged to express his opinions on any subject which he feels worthy of his attention, Vice-Principal Oliver deserves criticism for doing the same thing. The remedy is very simple. Let him resign his office, so that he will be free to speak. I can assure him that then he will hear no criticism from me.

The statistics quoted by Dr. Oliver in his letter are fascinating. It is well known that the anglophone group in Montreal contains a surprisingly large number of people with remarkable incomes; medical doctors whose yearly earnings are \$70,000, company presidents, real estate speculators, and so forth. One need only walk west on Sherbrooke Street to see the effects of this. These people are able to compete and are mobile. They have a wonderful effect on raising statistical averages, and I do not think that they need our concern, being perfectly able to look after themselves.

What Dr. Oliver seems to ignore is that there is also a very large anglophone group with wretched incomes. One need go no farther than the Faculty Club to find some. This group is composed of waitresses, mechanics, displaced farmers, and so forth. To me they are admirable people, doing their best with few advantages. They are faced with growing prejudice, apparently even on the official level.

The one thing these people wish as a group is the best possible education for their children. The provision of this education is a real hardship to them. A real hardship — apart from the financial burden, they have severe psychological barriers to overcome. Their particular educational problems should be of the greatest concern to the university.

It is among this group that government and union anglophobia has such a devastating effect. They need protection and encouragement. They have no leaders. They receive no support. I think it very probable in Quebec that McGill is the only public institution with which they identify. And knowing the way the world goes, I am sure that it is their children who will be displaced if Dr. Oliver's plan comes into effect. These people are losing their rights and opportunities because no one will speak for them.

The state of trade unionism in Quebec is a very interesting subject and would make an excellent thesis in political science. As far as the question of anglophone discrimination is concerned one could examine the curious case of the Union des Artistes. Even the climate of the CNTU (so important in NDP affairs) can be judged by the

report that Mr. Stanley Gray is about to enter into their employ. (I do not feel free to quote my source on this, and thus must admit that the statement must be classified as rumour until external corroboration is available.)

Now Dr. Oliver's proposals are a sort of Uncle Tomism because they are designed to satisfy the opinions of his own coterie, not to satisfy a real need. A colleague in Mathematics has indicated that his francophone students come to McGill for the direct purpose of taking the courses in English. Some years ago I tried to organize a French section in Physics 100. Not out of policy — merely so that the difficulty students have with physics was not compounded by linguistic difficulties. No takers. Similarly, efforts in my laboratory to have theses written in French have come to nothing. Dr. Oliver evidently wishes to issue his solution before finding out the nature of the problem.

To have francophone students at McGill just because they are French inevitably involves the question of quotas, the introduction of racial and political prejudices into educational matters. Since any institution has limited resources (it is preposterous for Dr. Oliver to suggest otherwise), this language policy will also involve the discrimination against and restriction of opportunity of anglophone students. If Dr. Oliver wished to attract French students for the simple reason that they were clever I would be with him, but alas that does not appear to be the case.

Richard Stevenson

not the little league

To the Editor:

I was amused by the presumption of Mr. Guy Glover in his letter to the *Reporter*. It apparently does not take very much experience to be able to discuss university priorities, and let us face it, Mr. Glover, this is precisely what is being discussed. I am perfectly happy to see the university put out an art magazine, but not in place of the newspaper I think the *Reporter* should be. University priorities, in my opinion, do not call for it.

What makes Mr. Glover assume that the independent editorial board will decide on the type of balance that I have proposed? I am perfectly prepared not to prejudge this, but to assume that an independent board will use good judgment. I submit that that is what we have not had up to this time.

Regarding the last paragraph in Mr. Glover's letter, let me give him one piece of advice — "Grow up, this is a man's league, not the Little League."

L. Yaffe

two-dimensional men

To the Editor:

As a none-too-friendly critic of the *McGill Reporter* I have long been perplexed about the fundamental problems of your journal. At last I seem to have the key.

It seems that you are all two-dimensional men. This was revealed by a large display of blank space on page 9 of your special library issue which you attempted to employ as an illustration of the relative space taken up by books and by micro-images. The illustration was completely vitiated by your apparent ignorance that books occupy three dimensional space.

E. A. Allen

ID hassle

To the Editor:

I wish to complain about the "security" measures presently being enforced on this campus. I arrived at the Gym at 8:59 a.m. Monday morning to write an exam. A uniformed Barnes guard and a half-dozen other people were near the door; I had no interest in them and was in a hurry to get to the exam. I walked in and headed towards the cloakroom, paying no attention to the people at the door. Some of them followed me and waited at the door. They had been saying something about ID cards, but I was in a hurry.

I left the cloakroom, still paying no attention to the men at the door. They had no uniforms. Suddenly one of them ran past me, turned around, and blocked the corridor.

At his point I may have told him to get out of my way, I'm not sure. The next second he grabbed me and tossed me into an office; he finally let go after I repeatedly shouted at him to do so. By this time I was angry, but refrained from violence or abusive language. His boss came over, also without uniform, and blocked the doorway. I argued with him and by this time someone else that I wouldn't sign their silly piece of paper, and though I had an ID card on me I wouldn't show it to them. They finally let me go after I agreed to tell them the number of the exam I was to write. Another man in plain clothes was instructed to follow me and get my name from the invigilator.

I do not like being man-handled by those goons, and I object to the idea of having to show an ID card. The only solution is to get rid of those guards!

Morris Schneiderman

maut vote

To the Editor:

You report that the motion on staff-student relations at the MAUT meeting on 15th April was carried by 46 to 22. This was in fact the voting for the amendment which determined the form of the motion. The voting on the motion itself would be slightly different. I myself abstained on the amendment, but voted for the motion. I abstained on the amendment because I was not happy about the wording of the recommendation that "appointments should be made by the academic staff." It seemed to suggest some complacency about present procedures in which a large number of staff members participate in making such decisions. Experience convinces me that when this is so there is bound to be lobbying, and that when there is lobbying decisions are bound to be influenced by the wish to please one's friends. The most necessary ways of improving the procedures seem to me to be the systematic advertising of vacancies and the participation of assessors who are not members of the department concerned.

H.R.C. Wright

Assoc. Prof. in Economic History

misled

To the Editor:

Anyone rewriting history should take care beforehand that the characters involved are either dead or safely locked up. Peter F. McNally did not take this precaution. When writing under the heading "McGill Librarians Join Battle" he has misled your readers about the origin of the external examination into McGill libraries undertaken in 1962-63. The McCarthy — Logsdon survey "which occurred largely due to the library staff association," had in fact a quite different origin. Far from supporting his astonishing statement that "faculty... have so far displayed limited enthusiasm" for the

task of urging increases in the library budgets, it is not too much to suggest that Mr. McNally would not have his present job if the Arts and Science Faculty Library Committee had not been on the offensive two librarians ago.

The most vocal opposition to an external examination of the libraries came in fact from the University Librarian: fortunately the resolution urging such an enquiry was passed by an Arts and Science Faculty meeting over his objections. The initial suggestion for the enquiry arose in the Arts and Sciences Library Committee following the success of a similar but far less elaborate enquiry into the university's cartography holdings carried out by the Map Curator of Dartmouth College.

It is good to learn from Mr. McNally that the McGill University Library Staff Association is now active in advocating bigger and better library budgets. Welcome to the ranks, Mr. McNally, from the Professors who have borne the heat and battle of the day. With a little extra push from his association we should be able to raise the McGill Libraries budget above the ten per cent that all agree to be the absolute minimum for any university wishing to keep its academic self respect.

Trevor Lloyd
Professor of Geography

bibliothèque nationale

To the Editor:

Congratulations on your special issue of April 3rd, 1969 which provided so much interesting reading on libraries in the Montreal area. One could comment at great length on some of the problems brought up by contributors, but it is not my intention to do so here.

J'ai cru devoir vous écrire, toutefois, et vous prier de bien vouloir publier ma lettre, car dans l'entrevue qu'il a accordée à M. J. P. Chalifoux, M. Georges Cartier a fait sur la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada des commentaires que je me dois de contester.

M. Cartier dit que la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada "s'est préoccupée, mais partiellement — ceci est une constatation mathématique — depuis sa création en 1952, de l'aspect français de la production imprimée et cela sur tous les plans; par exemple, la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada n'a toujours eu qu'un personnel francophone extrêmement restreint." Permettez-moi de vous signaler que le personnel francophone de la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada est plus considérable que les effectifs totaux de la Bibliothèque nationale du Québec. Nous avons actuellement 233 postes dont 16 sont vacants. De nos 217 employés actuels 70 sont francophones (soit 32 p.c.) 134 sont anglophones (soit 61 p.c.), et la langue première des treize autres n'est ni l'anglais, ni le français. Comme il se doit dans la bibliothèque nationale d'un pays où le niveau de la recherche est élevé, nous pouvons servir notre clientèle dans seize langues, et nous recruterons au cours des prochaines années des bibliothécaires qui maîtriseront quelques autres langues afin d'améliorer encore nos services à ce point de vue. De toute manière, notre personnel francophone n'est certainement pas "extrêmement restreint" comme l'affirme M. Cartier; il augmentera encore au cours des prochains mois. Tous les bibliothécaires savent que nous répertorions les ouvrages anglais en anglais, et les ouvrages français en français dans la bibliographie nationale, Canadiana. Nous suivons la même politique bilingue dans l'établissement du catalogue de notre collection. J'avoue ne pas comprendre ce que M. Cartier veut dire lorsqu'il affirme que la Bibliothèque nationale

continued on page 8

FORUM

continued from page 7

du Canada ne s'est préoccupée que partiellement de l'aspect français de la production imprimée.

M. Cartier mentionne ensuite le Canadian Index to Periodicals and Documentary Films, mais il doit savoir que c'est là une publication de la Canadian Library Association et non de la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada. Il est vrai que, depuis quelques années, la Canadian Library Association a ajouté le nom de la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada sur la page de titre, par courtoisie, car la Bibliothèque nationale défrayait le coût de la refonte annuelle. Ce n'est plus le cas, et le nom de la Bibliothèque nationale ne figurera pas à la page de titre des prochains volumes.

Plus loin, M. Cartier ajoute: "Si vous lisez les rapports du bibliothécaire national, vous constaterez que vous ne pouvez savoir combien de titres de langue française sont parus au Canada. Je pourrais poursuivre longuement la-dessus." Or, à la page 28 du dernier rapport annuel, celui de l'année 1967-68, se trouve un tableau intitulé Statistiques de l'édition de livres en 1967, établi conformément aux normes de l'UNESCO, et donnant la répartition des livres publiés au Canada selon la langue, soit 2914 en anglais, 773 en français, 16 en ukrainien, etc.

Nous ne prétendons pas que tout soit parfait à la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada et nous allons continuer à travailler à améliorer nos services. Nous accueillons volontiers les suggestions, et aussi les critiques faites dans un esprit constructif. Celles-ci sont assez nombreuses pour que nous puissions nous dispenser de celles qui ne reposent pas sur les faits.

Guy Sylvestre
National Librarian

library to miss elgie

Dear Miss Elgie:

In reply to your letter of April 11, 1969, we feel that there has been some misunderstanding and we should like to reply to certain points raised in your letter.

The two books in question were due on February 10, 1969 and February 21, 1969. Two postcards were mailed to you before the books were returned.

In our discussion on April 10, 1969, you indicated that you had ignored the over-due postcard, assuming that it was only a recall notice for a book in demand. (May I point out that the "In Demand" notice informs you that you are incurring a fine of 25 cents a day.) Due to such negligence our staff has wasted valuable time which could have been spent on giving positive service. Furthermore, the late return of books inconveniences your fellow students.

The charge of \$1.50 would represent billing charges covering three bills or notices and would in fact not cover the actual cost of billing. You should have returned the books on time and saved yourself and ourselves all that trouble; as you did not take heed of our notices, it is only fair to charge the culprit.

With regard to your statement on the lack of information for incoming students, copies of the Guide to Redpath Library were available at the Circulation Desk in September. In early October, all students were invited to attend the Orientation Film and copies of the Redpath Library Orientation Manual were distributed and were also available at the Circulation Desk. A handbook for McLennan Library was available when the new building opened.

On September 30, 1968, you were issued a temporary stack permit and were given two copies of a form detailing information for graduate students. One copy of this form was signed by you as agreement to observe the regulations. This form referred to special borrowing regulations for periodicals and a leaflet detailing this information was issued with the forms and was also available at the Circulation Desk.

Notices detailing changes in the loan regulations for graduate students were posted on each floor of the stacks, and placed on students desks and shelves on December

1, 1968, to become effective December 9, 1968. In order to give students more time to become aware of the changes, the policy was not implemented until December 21, 1968. On December 14, 1968, postcards were sent to all graduate students holding books for home use. This information, therefore, was available before students were on holiday. In this connection we note that you were in the library on December 10, 1968, to pick up your permanent stack permit.

Regarding your comment on the "small size" of the collection, the Department of Sociology and Anthropology would have evaluated the library collection in your subject before approving the graduate program. The catalogues represent a collection of one million five hundred and sixty-nine thousand volumes which is no small collection by any means.

Books which are needed for research and which appear to be missing are re-ordered immediately. Much of this material, however, may be out of print and may take a considerable time to obtain. A file of missing titles is kept at the Circulation Desk and is checked automatically when we are asked to search for a book.

A 500-page book is placed on two-hour reserve under the following circumstances:

- (a) when the book is out of print or
- (b) when a faculty member who requested that the book be placed on reserve, asked his class to read one chapter or less.

There is constant co-operation between the various campus libraries and arrangements can be made through the Reference Department for a student to consult needed material in another library. You do not state specific problems in this connection.

As to your comment on the guard, the situation at the University of Toronto Library is quite different from ours as they have limited access only to the stacks while we have complete access. At the Toronto University Library there is a staff member at the entrance to the stacks to check identity cards. There is also a staff member at the exit of the stacks to stamp out books and to examine brief cases. In addition there are commissionaires who patrol the stacks and other areas of the library.

Yours sincerely,
Raja Dirlik (Mrs)
Assistant Circulation Librarian

nurses join educators in publishing journal

All too often, in the hurly-burly of day-to-day communication, we lose sight of the professional and scholarly dialogue and exchange of ideas which are carried on in a number of publications issued by various faculties and schools in the University. The "mass" age appears to place the emphasis on action rather than ideas; it is refreshing to be reminded that important efforts are being made to sustain dialogue and to communicate ideas of academic substance.

Two such publications have come to our attention in recent days. One of these, the McGill Journal of Education, published by the Faculty of Education, appears twice a year and has been in existence since the Spring of 1966, when the Institute of Education became a full-fledged Faculty. The other one, a new venture of the School for Graduate Nurses, is called simply Nursing Papers, and we have been promised two more issues in 1969.

The McGill Journal of Education, under the supervision of founder-editor Dr. Margaret Gillett, fills an important role in Quebec - a role defined in its first issue as that of acting as "a stimulus for educational discussion, a forum for ideas, an outlet for research, and a meeting ground for theoreticians and those engaged at all levels, in the practical business of teaching."

The most recent issue (Spring 1969) has as its underlying theme the consideration of "Communication and Education." Various articles deal with such timely subjects as Marshall McLuhan: Educational Implications; The Pleasures and Perils of University Publishing; the Impact of Mass Media on Education; Bilingualism and Second Language Learning; Views on Communication in Education.

This has been one of the strengths of the McGill Journal of Education: the attempt to provide each issue with a central theme, around which the editor has solicited her contributions from educators. A quick glance through previous issues shows that the Journal has dealt with such general areas of concern as unrest and educational reform; the problems of evaluation; the needs of "exceptional" children; the teacher and the teaching process; the activist school and activist education.

The newcomer to the university publications scene, Nursing Papers, is an attractive pamphlet under the editorship of Professor Moyra Allen, who has described its function as that of providing a medium "for assessing problems, for posing questions, and for describing ideas and plans of action by persons concerned with nursing research and with nursing education in our universities."

The first issue contains two contributions; one from Professor Helen Moogh, on "Learning to Nurse Patients in Labor," and the other by Miss Allen, the editor, on "Evaluative Research in Nursing Education," a study of the nursing programme at Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, Toronto.

Nursing Papers is being distributed to university schools of nursing, nursing organizations, diploma schools of nursing, and other agencies concerned with university nursing education. As Professor Elizabeth Loga, director of the School for Graduate Nurses, points out in her introduction to this first issue, "new ideas thrive in an atmosphere of discussion and critical comment." Nursing Papers was designed to provide a medium for such discussion and comment.

- A. A. T.

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ASSISTANT EDITOR: STUART GILMAN
SCIENCE EDITOR: TOM PASKAL
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INFORMATION OFFICE:

Albert A. Tunis, Director; H. E. Thomas, Suzanne Côté, Margot Clark, Gordon Thomson (Macdonald College), Robert Reid, Einar Vinje, and Chris Payne.

